Wed. March 50th 1969
Cell to Workin; Pr. 23
Opening Rymm 1.57
outlyture 1st. 26; 14-16, 20-25, 47-50

Cloris Peril
Prayer
Arthan Mrs. Weaver
Announcement - 2
Church foreny 9:30

Hymm 2.27
seamon
Prayer & Lord's Prayer
Hymn 19.30

Hymn 7.27
seamon
Prayer & Lord's Prayer
Hymn 7.27
Benediction
Po.+lude

Text:

During lent we generally hear and read monthly about Jenua. Thin in only natural wince the weapon of lent in supposed to make us aware of the suffering and death which He endured. But there is one character who played a very important role in the events leading up to Christ's death. The man is Judas. We touched upon him briefly not too long ago, but we didn't look at him too closely. When we read the story of Judas as it is written in the Gospel it is broken up and does not leave too much of an impression on us. But if we take and put it all together and read it, the story becomes more like a story.

The first thing that we read about Judas concerning his betrayal of Je-u- if the epi-ode of hi- bargaining with the chief prie-ta. The Go-pel of John point, out one thing that is not included in the other Gospels. If you rewell at one point during the final day- of Jeau-, He was in a house in Bethany and a woman ancinted Hi- head with an expensive perfume; John tells the story that Juda- que-tioned why this perfume wasn't sold and the money given to the poor. Then he add that Juda did this not because he was concerned for the poor, but becau-e he wan a thief. Juda- wan the tres-urer of the disciples and John add that he had been taking money from the treadury. This argument has never been proved or di-proved one way or the other. The one rea-on that it inot accepted too much, in the fact that many thing in John's Gospel are thought to be merely hi~ interpretation~ given in hi~ -tyle to point up what he i~ trying to make other- beleive. But nevertheless the chief priests were very eager to accept the chance to have Je-u- turned over to them. They had been looking for a way to reize Jerur without arouring the anger of hir disciples or His follower and this was just what they wanted. The agreed on price of thirty piece of alver was the price the Law had fixed as the price for a clave life. It was thirty shekels and not thirty Denari is so often said. The price that Juda- received wa- approximately \$19.20 -ince the value of a shekel waapproximately 64¢.

There are tree trains of thought as to why Judas betrayed Jesus.

In first is greed. But this is thought to be rather unlikely by most scholars due to the fact that the gain was so little. If it is true that Judas did this strictly for money, then this is the most terrible example of what a men will do for money. The second reason is hatred. Judas may have betrayed Jesus because he thought that Jesus was going to be the leader of the rebellion against the Roamans and when instead He remained quiet and loving toward all people, then Judas became dusillusioned and began to hate Jesus and for this Betrayed Him. Then the third reason is that Judas wanted to force the hand of Jesus to reveal Himself as the real Messiah. The consensus of opinion is that Judas never really intended for Jesus to die, and He thought instead of letting Himself be arrested Jesus would fight back. Most Biblical scholars believe that this is the most logical answer to why Judas betrayed Jesus.

In the next acene of the atory we find the diaciple, and Jeaus esting. When Jeaus makes the declaration that one of them would betray Him, they are dumbfounded and want to know who it is. This proves that the deal that Judas made had been done in secrecy. For had it been done with the knowledge of the other eleven, the chances of his being killed by them would have been very good.

Then we come to the kias of betrayel. This is the strange part of the whole story. Why was there a need to kias Jesus to identify Him? These people knew Him. They had seen Him in the temple only the gunday before, when He drove the money changers out. But here again the thought is that Judas believed that Jesus would react with violence when they tried to seize Him and Judas was merely trying to speed the process up. However his scheme backfired and Judas was a very disillusioned man.

The final act of the -tory i- the -uicide of Juda-. We are told that Juda- repented and brought back the money to return it. Now here i- where Matthew add- one of hi- little touche- to the event. All through the Go-pel of Matthew you can find where he make- reference to a prophecy of the Old Te-tament

trying to prove that Jeau was the Messiah. Int the first place most of these quotations were taken out of context and did not apply to Jeaus at all. and in the second place he is very often mistaken where the quotation comes from. But we must recall that Matthew was writing to Jews to try to accept Jeaus as the Messiah and he felt in order to do this he had to convince them beyond a doubt. To he added these prophecies. The prophesy quoted by Matthew, which he attributes to Jeremiah was in fact spoken by Zechariah. But in this final portion of the betrayel story we see that Judas was a troubled man because of what he had done and as a result he committed sticide.

Think of the time- we have each betrayed Him. We betray Him every time we refuse or neglect to do what we should do as a Christian. We betray Him every time we show hatred instead of love to another person. And we betray Him whenever we forget the sacrifice He made for us and we take it for granted.

There is one other lesson that this story of Judas proves. And this is the fact that once we have done certain things, we cannot undo them. Judas was unable to undo the wrong that he did to Jesus and because of this he ended his life. All of us can look back in our lives and find something that we have done, some sin or some wrong that we have done to someone, and we can say as probably Judas did, "If I could only do that over again." If I only had that time to live over again. But the sad thing of life is that we only have most opportunities once. The occasion to do the right thing only comes once. We can't turn the hands of the clock back, no matter how much we would like to.

Omar Khayyam the Persian poet wrot in the Rubaiyat the following poem.

The moving finger write: and having writ, move on; nor all your piety nor wit hall lure it back to cancel half a line, nor all your tear wash out a word of it.

The very fact that we cannot undo what we have done many times, chould make us that much more careful that what we do and say are the proper thing to do and asy. None of u - hould ever condemn Juda for what he did. Becau-e the cimple truth in that we are all Juda-'- and we remain that way unlear we are able to come to Christ and let Him lead our lives. If we recall the paction -tory of Jeau- we find that at the time of His trial all of the disciples had de-erted Him. Did thi- make them any better than Juda-? Of course it Didn't, but they probably all hated Juda- for what he had done, and they probably all felt that they would never have done it either. But what they did amounted to the -ame thing. so you see human nature is the same today as it was back in the day of Je-u-. You and I are exactly the -ame a- Juda- and the di-ciple -. We have the came feeling the came decire and the came motivation. And if we are given the same -et of circum-tance- we would mo-t likely do exactly a- they. so it does no good whatever for us to stand back and to say that we would not have done that. What each of un need to do in to to come to Christ and lean on Him for our atrength. Ther is a hymn that goes, "I heard the voice of Jesus say Come unto Me and re-t; Lay down thou weary one lay down thy head upon my breat. I came to Jeaun and I wan, weary and worn and mad; I found in Him a renting place and He har made me glad. I heard the voice of Jerun cay, "Behold I freely give, the living water thiraty one, atoop down and drink and live." I came to Jeau and I drank of that life giving atream; my thirat was quenched , my soul revived and now I live in Him. Let un pray.